HE KNOWS ALL ABOUT COREA

New Arrival at Washington Gives an Interesting Account of the Country.

TALK WITH THE JAPANESE SECRETARY

Coreans Have Lived for Years in Chines Darkness but Are Now Emerging Into the Light-Crushing of the Tonghaks.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- A new first secretary to the Japanese legation at Washington, Mr. K. Matsui, has just arrived here, having been transferred from his post at include messengers, assistant messengers and Seoul, the capital of Corea, where he has watchmen, and the classification of the inrecently passed through the exciting events ternal revenue service. One of the amendby which Corea precipitated the war between ments gives the Civil Service commission Japan and China. The trip from Seoui to authority, in its discretion, to reject the ap-

has taken about two months. Mr. Mataui is one of the keen young men speaking English fluently who are distinguirhing Japan for her diplomacy as well as her military powers. He talks interestingtly of Corean affairs, the reforms inaugurated by Japan, the personality of the Corean king and queen, the Tonghak rebellion and other events that have come vaguely to the outer world.

"The Coreans were suspicious and fearful at the outset," said Mr. Matsui, "lest Japan had come to conquer and absorb them, but they have come gradually to realize that the enlightened reforms suggested by Count Inouye, the Japanese envoy there, are for the advancement and modernizing of Corea. He is well equipped for this work, as he signed the first treaty of peace and amity made with Corea nearly twenty years ago, and was again concerned with the country in 1884. But the work of reform is very slow and it will be years before the country will emerge from the darkness she has acquire from China. That country has long claimed Corea as a dependency, and Chinese conservatism has been pressed on the country. There are about 2,000 Chinese at Seoul, and these, with the outer Chinese influences. have kept Corea in the old ways and have prevented contact with the outer world. "But the reforms urged by Japan are be

to manifest themselves," continued sul. "The king and queen, as well mr. Matsul. "The king and queen, as well as the cabinet, consult Count Inouye and concede largely to his judgment. He is frequently summoned to the palace where on the conduct of affairs. The king is a most just and fair man, although perhaps lacking in force of character. The queen has marked executive ability and her in nce is felt by the ministry. She is by detriment to the public interest.

before the war, although the palace is much of clerk and copyist, may be transferred run down because of the lack of funds. The after completing the probation of six months reform has brought about an increase of the cabinet from six, as it was before the war, other like subordinate positions. But they to ten, the same as Japan's cabinet. The may not be promoted to the position of new cabinet includes ministers of finance, clerk or copyist, or to any place the duties foreign affairs, war, justice, public works, All of the ministers are They have little or no aptitude for social organization on modern es, but they consult Count Inouye and are in that bureau. ready to accept suggestions, although their

'The finances of the country are very bad. There is lack of money for public works.

The currency is of ancient form and so cumbersome that the strongest men could not carry more than \$30. There is no navy. The army is meager, with several Americans serving as instructors. They have modern rifles and some Krupp guns, but they have

been allowed to rust and rot, and the sol-diers can not handle them effectively. 'We were in constant communication with the seat of war, as Seoul is on the line of the through telegraph line from Port Arthur. But there was little excitement among the Coreans and they accepted the struggle with their usual stolidity.

"The Corean army and about 1,200 Japa-se troops were sent against the Tonghaks, and the rebellion was about suppressed when I left. The Tonghaks are made up of two elements in the south of Corea, one a religious sect and the other a class of robbers and brigands, in all about 70,000. The leaders brought the rich men to the towns and forced them on pain of death to give up The brigand element joined in the general extortion and pillage. Many depredations, cruelties and murders occurred. Many The Japanese and Coreans of Seoul subdued The Tonghaks fought with crude weapons, but hundreds of them would before a squad of twenty trained Japanese

way here long enough to observe the intense patriotism of his countrymen. The celebration of Japan's victories over the Chinese It is only for the federal government to adopt bration of Japan's victories over the Chinese are of daily occurrence. The streets were lined with flags hung from the roofs and joined in the middle of the street, making an arcade of flags. At night Japanese lanterns made the city respiendent. The Japanese press was doing its part in getting out freent "extras" recording each new victory

GREAT SAVING ON COAL

War Ships at the West Indies to Be Suppited by Direct Shipment.

WASHINGTON, March 7.- The equipment bureau of the Navy department has saved about \$50,000 at one move by adopting the plan of supplying the United States fleet in the West Indies with coal by direct shipment. Coal is very high there, the prices paid averaging \$7.30 per ton, except at St. Lucia, where competition has caused a reduction. The department has usually been obliged to pay this without protest, for in the case of a single ship it would not pay to make a shipment of coal from the United States and in other cases the vessels of our fleet have been kept moving from one port to another without a well defined program, and it was not possible to charter a collier to chase the fleet. But when Admiral Meade took his fleet to the West Indies he went away leaving a clearly defined itinerary at the department, and the equipment bureau seized upon the oppor-tunity to save money on the large amount of coal that would be burned.

There is much complaint at the Navy department of the action of the Panama Rail-road company in charging extortionate prices for coal supplied to our naval vessels at Colon. When the San Francisco was sent to that port in June last year the railroad company charged her \$11 per ton for coal, and the Atlanta has just paid \$10.75 per ton. Inasmuch as the naval vessels were sent to Colon almost solely for the purpose of protecting the valuable property of this company, which is an American corporation, it is felt at the Navy department that the action of the company in thus charging three prices for coal required by the ships is, to

Bi-Monthly Labor Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The issuance of a bi-monthly bulletin by the Department of Labor will be commenced at the beginning of the next fiscal year. The publication is authorized by an act passed last month, and each issue will embrace about 100 octave pages. The bulletins will be restricted to current facts as to the conditions of labor in this and other countries, condensations of state and other countries, condensations of state and foreign labor reports, the condition of employment, and other matters of importance. The inaugural of the scheme is in line with plans already accepted by four foreign governments, England, France, Russia and New Zealand, all of which are more conditional labor gazettes.

Effect of the Anti-Lottery Law. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- In the opinion of postal officers, the anti-lottery act passed by congress will have a far-reaching effect in suppressing lottery schemes in this coun Its provisions are expected to effectually prevent the conveyance of lottery matter between the states, or introduction here from other countries by express com-panies or common carriers. Through a limita-tion of jurisdiction the department has been requested to transport lottery and fraudu-lent matter and express money orders for avestment in these schemes, and yet been

deprived of the revenue from the postal money orders it would otherwise have issued. Lottery companies have corresponded with those interested, under seal, through the mails, and given them instructions to me express money orders. This defect will be eradicated by the authority given in the act to the postmaster general to refuse to deliver to persons who are found to be using the mails to defraud any class of mail matter, and to return it to the senders marked "fraudulent,"

AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Most of the Changes Made Necessary by the Extension of the System.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-The president has approved sundry amendments of the civil service rules. These amendments are largely formal, and were made necessary in consequence of the recent extension of the classification in the departmental service to brought within the classified service by the recent extension. These limits are for messengers or assistant messengers, not under 18; for page or messenger boy, not under 14

over 18 years of age. further amendment provides for transbureau in the Treasury department, in which business relating to the internal revenue is transacted, and from such a bureau to the internal revenue service, this amendment being in all respects similar to the provision now existing with reference to transfers from custome service to the Treasury department, and from the Treasury department to customs service. A proviso has been added which authorizes transfers from one department in Washington to another without examination.

This amendment has been made in view of the fact that the civil service law has now been in operation in the departmental service more than eleven years, and that a large proportion of the employes now in these de-partments have entered the service through the civil service examinations, and the further fact that those who have not been so appointed have had long experience and have acquired a valuable knowledge not only of

far the first woman in Corea.

"The administration of affairs is being left entirely with the Coreans. The royal household is being maintained as it was other subordinate capacity below the positions with regard to printers' assistants in the bureau of engraving and printing, who are only

natural slowness makes the process of ad- CONCERNING MEXICAN FREE ZONE Prospect of a War of Tariffs Discussed from

a Washington Standpoint. WASHINGTON, March 7.-The press dis patches received from El Paso, Tex., to the effect that efforts are being made to induce the Mexican government to adopt retaliatory measures against the United States for hav ing abolished the free trade zone privileges were shown the treasury officials today. So far as they knew the Mexican government had offered no objection to the resolution while it was pending in congress, and now that it was a law it would be strictly enforced. The regulations for this purpose are now being prepared and within the next few the United States will be notified that foreign goods intended for the "free zone" will no longer be received for shipment in bond. When the dispatch concerning a meeting

at Juarez, Mexico, to urge retaliation against the United States was shown to Minister Romero of Mexico he made the following statement: "Under the Mexican constitution and laws the Mexican states have no power to retaliate against any foreign government, and therefore whatever may be the wish of the Mexican citizens of Juarez, who, it is c'aimed, Mr. Matsui stopped at Yokohama on his neither they nor the people of Chihuahua

> any such policy should they think it fit to do so. The collector of customs of Juarez is a federal officer and can only act on instructions from the federal government."
> While the congress of the United States has a perfect right to enact any tariff law and Mexico cannot complain as long as her rights are not affected, and no unjust discriminations adopted, and while Senor Romero thinks that the recent law would be rather prejudicial to the interest of the United States citizens living on the frontier, rather than Mexican citizens yet he says he dislikes to see anything like the beginning of a war of tariffs.

BOTH SONS DENY THE STORY.

Alleged Quarrel in the Family of Fred Douglass Contradicted. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The following

statement was made today by the two sons of the late Frederick Douglass: The statement telegraphed to the morning papers of the country that there is or has been antagonism between us and our father's wife, or his widow, at any time is without foundation. That there has been without foundation. That there has been any consultation with any one at any place or time regarding any will of Frederick Douglass, our father, we have no knowledge. We are absolutely unable to account for the statement made.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS.

CHARLES R. DOUGLASS.

Interesting Copyright Case.
WASHINGTON, March 7.—An important question relating to copyrights has been raised by a well known publishing house raised by a well known publishing house and is now under consideration at the Treasury department. The old copyright law made it illegal to bring into the United States foreign copies of books copyrighted in this country. The law of 1891 amended the old law in some unimportant particulars, but expressly stated if was not to go into effect until a subsequent date, July 1, 1891. The question involved is whether the new law, not being retroactive, did not release from the importation prohibition, all books of American authors copyrighted prior to July 1, 1891. Should it be held that the new law took the place of the old one foreign editions of all American books written and copyrighted prior to 1891 might hereafter be imported free of duty and without regard to American copyright laws, which would necessarily interfere with the publishing business in this country. ing business in this country.

Selling American Woolens in England. WASHINGTON, March 7,—Anomalous as it appears, American cloth is being sold in the English market and right in the center of the English cloth manufacturing districts. United States Consul Meeker, who has reported the fact to the State department, says this seems to justify the predictions made at the time of the passage of the Wilson tariff act. He states that a representative of an American house has been buying English cloth in England and has at the same time been selling American cloth there. The American cloth is woolen stuff, suitable for coatings and men's suiting, selling at from 50 to 60 cents per yard. The English merchants pronounce it to be superior cloth for the grade, made of short wool, and cannot see how it can be produced and sold for the price. the English market and right in the center

Hoke mith Returns from Georgia. WASHINGTON, March 7.-Secretary Hoke Smith has returned to the city after a short visit to Georgia. He was visited to day by the delegation of Osage, Oki. In-dians, who desired to pay their respects previous to their early departure for home,

tash in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, March 7.-Today's state-ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$182,972,684; gold re-serve, \$89,462,631.

CONGRESS BEAT THE RECORD

Appropriations of the Last One Exceed Any of Its Predecessors.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT NOT YET READY

Cannon Makes a Comparison of the Expenditures of the Last Body with the Preceding Republican Congress-Only Shortage Was on Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-The official statement as to the total expense of congress has not yet been prepared and none will be given until toward the close of the present week, when they will be put forth by Chairman Sayers of the house committee on appropriations and by Representative Cannon, with comments on the interests of demo Washington with a short stop at Yokohama plication or to refuse the certification of an eratic and republican parties, respectively. applicant who has been guilty of a crime It is known, however, that the figures will or of infameus or notoriously disgraceful con- not vary much from those sent out by the duct. Prior to this amendment the commission only had power with reference to certification in such cases. Age limitations have been prescribed for the new classes correct, the total appropriations for 1895 and correct, the total appropriations for 1895 and 1896 combined would be \$988,230,685, that for 1895 being \$492,230,685. . The estimates of the Treasury department as to the requirenents of the various departments made at A further amendment provides for trans-the beginning of the session placed the total fers from the internal revenue service to a at \$496,432,486. When these estimates of money for expenditures were sent in they were accompanied by another estimate placing the probable revenue for 1896 at \$476,-907,407. If this estimate should prove to be correct there would be a deficiency of about \$19,000,000. Later estimates have, however increased the figures on the revenue for nex

> Representative Cannon of Illinois, on behalf of the republican minority of the house committee on appropriations, has prepared a summary showing the total expenditures of the Fifty-third congress, and comparing them with the expenditures of the so-called "billion dollar congress," in which Mr. Cannon was at the head of the appropriation committee. The statement will be published tomorrow as a part of the Congressional

> Record. It says: "I avail myself of the opportunity to pre sent, for the information of the house and of the country, a statement of the aggregate of appropriations made by this congress-the congresses, respectively, under Harrison's administration. For this purpose I insert a comparative statement, which has been care-

fully compiled and is correct."
"From this statement it appears the appropriations of the Fifty-first congress, when Mr. Reed was speaker of the house and the president and the senate were republican, were in round numbers \$988,000,000, while the appropriations for the Fifty-second congress when the house was democratic and Mr Crisp was speaker, were in numbers \$1,027,000,000, and the propriations for this congress, president, house and senate all demo-cratic, are in round numbers \$990,000,000 Moreover, the late sale of the thirty-year aper cent United States bonds—the payment of interest upon which is permanent-swells the total appropriations for this and the next fiscal year by \$2,900,000, making the eligible to transfer to the grade of operatives grand total actually appropriated by this in that bureau. exceeds the appropriations made by the Fifty-first congress, called by our demo-cratic friends 'the billion dollar congress,' in round numbers by \$5,000,000. This congress furthermore, in addition to the actual ncrease of appropriations, has authorized public works to be done under contract, leaving the next congress to make appro-priations therefor as follows: By fortification acts, \$325,000; by sundry civil act, \$6, 385,000; by District of Columbia act, \$261, 764; by naval appropriation act, \$14,715,000; total, \$21,686,754. Thus the appropriations and authorizations of this congress are seen to be in round numbers \$1.015,000,000. The appropriations for the public service as a rule make dry reading, but to the careful student of public questions they tell more of the administrations and parties than can be gathered from volumes of words and pro-

testations.
"I call attention to the fact that the aprepublic in the war and to their and orphans by this congress under Cleve land are \$42,129,616 less than those made b the Fifty-second congress, the last under President Harrison. This \$42,000,000 decrease gives in figures the tangible result of an unfriendly—I will go further, and say unjust—administration of the pension laws under Cleveland.
"The condition of the country was far

different under Harrison's administration from what it has been and is now under this administration. Then there was uni versal prosperity; now there is universal adversity; then, under wise revenue laws, the cople cheerfully contributed to the support the government from their abundance and were glad when the treasury poured from its full coffers the necessary money liberally and wisely to carry on the govern ment, and, after all that was done, a sur plus still remained to anticipate the pay ment of the war debt. Now our people ar out of employment, values are shrinking, and the people pay their taxes into the treasury with great effort and find such payment oppressive. The surplus has disappeared from the treasury. The debt of the government, instead of decreasing, is increasing, and increasing, not to maintain resumption, as is claimed, but to pay current expenses. This administration has issued and sold United States bonds time and again, for the avowed purpose, it is true, of maintaining resump-tion, but in point of fact it has taken the proceeds, it is taking the proceeds, and will continue to take the proceeds to pay the current expenses of the government. This congress has wholly failed to provide sufficient revenues, while it has increased ap-propriations. In the meantime, the adminstration has rejected every practical effort of the minority to assist in remedying the evils that beset the treasury. This is a government of the people through parties. and there can be no true relief in the prem-ises until the people correct the error made in 1892 by giving the republican party full power in 1896, thereby enabling that party to write its policy on the legislation

DAVE MERCER GOING TO FLORIDA

Smaha's Congressman Will Visit the Land of Flowers Before Coming Home WASHINGTON, March 7 .- (Special Telegram.)-Congressman Dave Mercer and wife will leave Washington tomorrow at noon for New York, whence they will sail for a southern trip to Florida. They will be in Omaha by the 20th of March. While the sundry civil bill was in conference Mercer secured an increase in the limit of cost of the site for the South Omaha postoffice from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The Indian office is now preparing the list of articles to be contracted for during the coming summer to be supplied to the Indian agencies of the west. Many of the Omaha contractors will be expected to bid, and the mmissioner of Indian affairs indicates the belief that a large part of the contracts for supplies in Nebraska and South Dakota will go to Omaha bidders.

The license of Stirk & Colhoff as traders at the Pine Ridge agency has been extended for one year by the Indian office.

The Treasury department has just issued an order calling on Castle & Son of Peorla, Ill., to deliver as soon as practicable the furniture which was contracted for to be supplied to the new United States building at Sioux Faills, S. D. It is expected that the furniture will be in the building within the next ten days, so as to enable the authorities to enter the building by the 1st of April. T. B. Murrin was today appointed post-master at Piedmont, Mead county, S. D., vice I. R. Ellerman, dead.

Suzette Barton was today commissioned postmaster at LeGrand, Ia. Dip'oma to carrell D. Wright.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The officials of the Milan exposition have awarded a diploma of honor to Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, for his industrial re-

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Cadet appoint ments to West Point have been issued to

G. W. Bunnell of Cakband, Cal.; M. G. Perkins, alternate, Oakland, Cal.; Kent R. Koerner, Belleville, U.; Charles W. Forman, alternate, Nabhville, Ill.; Frederick Gallup, Boone, Ia. Fisholph Manderson, alternate, Forest City, Ist

Orders to Close Up a Bank. WASHINGTON, | March 7 .- The troller of the currency has ordered Bank Examiner Johnson to close up the First National bank of Texhrkina, Tex. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000 and the liabilities are \$40,000. The capital stock, however, had become impaired, and, on the failure of the stockholders to make it good, the order to suspend was given.

Movements of War Vessels, WASHINGTON, March 7.-The Raleigh salled from Trinidad for Colon yesterday. The Castine has arrived at Malta. The Yorktown left Chefoo yesterday for Chem-ulpo. The Vesuvius has put in at the Delaware breakwater.

Call for a National Bank Statement. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for reports on the condition of national banks at the close of business on March 5, 1895. WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.
WASHINGTON, March 7.—(Special.)—Pen-

is granted, issue of February 20, 1895; Nebraska: Increase-Morris M. Roca, Lancaster; Perry Strickland, Omaha Douglas, Reissue-Washington J. Williams.

Douglas, Reissue—Washington J. Williams, Bloomington, Franklin; Isaac A. Matlick, Kenesaw, Adams; Henry C. Allen, Fremont. Dodge: Theodore, Willoughby, Kearney, Buffalo; Richard Rush Schlek, Seward, Seward, Original widows, etc.—Emily E. Balfour, Douglas, Otoe.

Lowa: Original—Edward Turby, Des Moines, Polk, Additional—Robert McLaughlin, Red Oak, Montgomery, Increase—Robert Smith, Milford, Dickinson, Reissue—Samuel Walker, Montour, Tama; Hiram Stocker, Unionville, Appanoose; John Myers, New Albin, Allamakee; James M. Dennis, Blockton, Taylor; John N. Butler, Lake View, Sac; Daniel M. Sidlinger, Sabula, Jackson; Charles Back, Mitchell, Mitchell; Henry Kiely, Dubuque, Dubuque; Jacob Metz, Rockford, Floyd; William B. Scott, Nineville, Wayne; Thomas Canny, Burlington, Des Moines, Original widow—Emily C. Thornton, Hawarden, Sioux, South Dakota: Increase—Patrick Mahoney, Jasper, Charles Mix.

Colorado: Reissue—John W. Scanlon, Denver, Arapahoe; Charles Mix.

Issue of February 21, 1895.

Nebraska: Original—Daniel M. Swieher.

ver, Arapahoe; Charles Manson, Montrose, Montrose, Issue of February 21, 1895;
Nebraska: Original—Daniel M. Swisher, Kearney, Buffalo; Jacob Pentico, Pierce, Pierce; Andrew J. Smith, Butte, Boyd. Relisue—Horace A. Scott. Osceola, Polk; Frederick Krucht, Omaha, Douglas; Pressley Allender, Ayr, Adams; Melchiore Kechely, Odell, Gage; William Murphy, Fort Omaha, Douglas. Original widows, etc.—Ellen S. Beall, Omaha, Douglas; minor of Elisha B. Beers, Cedar Rapids, Boone; (reissue) minor of Daniel Gibson, Brainard, Butler.

Lowa: Joseph Schmitz, Cherokee, Cherokee; William D. Leek, Iowa City, Johnson; Harvey A. Jones, Hansell, Franklin, Additional—Henry C. Windsor, Des Molnes, Polk; Chauncey Welton, Mapleton, Monona; Joseph R. Watts, Redfield, Dallas. Original widows, etc., supplemental—Minor of David K. Laughlin, alias James J. Laughlin, Oskalosa, Mahaska.

aloosa, Mahaska.
South Dakota; Original—John A. Dixon,
Arlington, Kingsbury. Increase—Francis
Gee, Sloux Falls, Minnehaha. Original widows, etc.—Iliva Cordelia Coleman, Fort ows, etc.—Iliva Cordella Coleman, Fort Pierre, Stanley. North Dakota: Reissue—Randolph Hold-ing, Ransom, Sargent. Colorado: Original—James Pemberton, Sa-Eda, Chaffee; Lorin N. Hawkins, Breckin-ridge, Summit. Reissue—James R. Twitty, Pueblo, Pueblo.

Orders for Army Men. WASHINGTON, March 7.—(Special Tele-gram.—Captain James C. Ayers, Ordnance department, New York arsenal, is ordered to inspect pneumatic dynamite guns at Middletown, Conn., and West Point Foundry company, Cold Springs, N. Y.

Colonel Charles Alden, assistant surgeon general, will proceed from this city to New York City on business pertaining to the medical supply department for the army.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently transferred at their own request are ordered: Second Lieutenant S. J. Bayard Schindel (transferred from Third artillery to infantry arm February 25, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1894, to Sixteenth infantry, company D; Second Lieutenant Rogers F. Gardner (transferred from Sixteenth infantry to artillery from February 25, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1894) to Third, artillery, battery K.:

Captain Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth infantry, granted one month's extended leave; First Lieutenant George W. Goode, First Cavalry, three days' extended; First Lieutenant Floyd W. Harris, Fourth cavalry, military attache Brussels, fifteen days' extended. department, New York arsenal, is ordered

r Husband Bewitel BRAZIL, Ind., March 7.-The days of witchcraft are revived at Brazil. Two months ago a man named Stapleton, aged 60, married a Miss Johnson, aged 16 years. Two weeks ago the wife left her husband, returning to her parents, since which time she is controlled by a mysterious influence, under which she has spasmodic spells. They prey heavily upon her, both physically and mentally. She alleges that her husband has bewitched her, and seeks redress in the courts. The most peculiar phaze of the phenomenal case is that by his black arts, as the wife alleges, the husband has transformed her into a horse, and repeatedly he has ridden her under the cover of darkness to the point of exhaustion. The young wife's brother has threatened the life of her husband, whose son has filed complaint, praying that he be compelled to execute bond to keep the peace. The situation is becoming complicated and sensational.

Order of Solon Litigation Ended. PITTSBURG, March 7.—All the criminal suits against the factions of the Order of Solon have been withdrawn, and the affairs of the order will be wound up in peace. There were charges and countercharges of embezzlement and forging the corporate seal of the order. With the consent of the district attorney these have all been withdrawn and the receivers pay the costs.

Long Struggle in Idaho Ended at the Eleventh Hour.

SWEET'S FORCES WENT TO PIECES

I welve Stuck to Him and the Rest Went to the Victor, Giving Him Just Enough to Win-Pops Were Solid.

BOISE, Idaho, March 7 .- The Idaho sen torial contest was brought to a close today by the re-election of George L. Shoup to suc eed himself. The finish was close and exciting. When the joint assembly met a populist member who has been for Sweet noved a call of the house. Speaker Cozier refused to order a call, announcing that they were proceeding under the federal statute which contemplated nothing but balloting An appeal was taken, the speaker refusing o entertain it, and the ballot began. This play arose from the absence of a populist nember, which made an election possible The result of the ballot was: Shoup, 27; Sweet, 12; Crook, 14. The announcement of the result was greeted with tumultuous ap-

GOVERNOR MILNES WAS NOMINATED. Samed on the Sixteenth Ballot as a Candi-

date for tongress. KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 7.-The eleventh ballot was taken for a congressional candidate to succeed Julius C. Burrows in the republican congressional convention this morning with no change in the vote from tha of last night, Lieutenant Governor Milnes having 11 votes, States Senator Clapp 12, John M. C. Smith 19, Washington Gardner ecretary of state, 27.

Eventually, on the sixteenth ballot Mr Milnes was nominated. He received thirty five votes against thirty-four for Smith. The nominee, who is the present lieutenant governor, is a merchant at Coldwater, an Erglishman by birth. His political career in the state legislature has been of the ag-gressive order up to the present session, since which his courtesy and familiarity with parliamentary practice has reflected credit upon the position

SENATORS WERE ANXIOUS TO WORK. South Dakota Legislators Break the Recor on Business.

PIERRE, S. D., March 7 .- (Special Tele gram.)—The senate at adjournment at 6 o'clock this evening broke the record by learing the table of all business, something never before done on the day before the last of the session. This was accomplished by steadily and without debate of importance passing on bills. Forty-five bills were acted upon. Among them the following passed: Reducing the time limit for entering action on judgments from twenty to ten years, requiring monthly settlements between county treasurers and auditor, proving boundary line between North and South Dakota, the house steering committee's railroad bill, census bill appropriating \$1,500 and requiring work to be done by commissioner of labor and statistics, limiting county superintendents' salaries to \$1,500, providing that in classifications of cities the population shall be found by multiplying the vote for governor by eight, asking congress to donate certain lake beds to the state, requiring railroad companies to make reports to commissioners, allowing residents of unorganized counties to vote at general elections, allowing cities of first class to reasses for certain improvements, allowing commissioners to rebate taxes on property destroyed by fire or cyclone not insured, calling on congress for an appropriation to exterminate the Russian thistie, giving priority to mortgages running to building, and loan associations, preventing prize fighting, limiting cities' tax to 20 mills and the Sloux Falis sewerings bill.

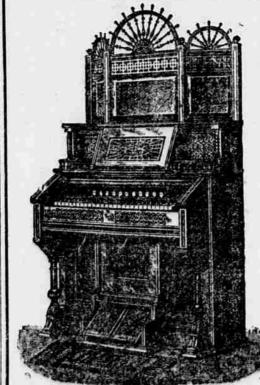
In the house the most important measure passed was that repealing taxes on commercial agencies. The bill now goes to the governor. The bill to give up certain iands to the government and to choose others from the new Yankton reservation, which caused the deadlock all morning, was finally referred and went over. The bill appropriating money for burying soldiers and sail rs passed. The house then got into a jangle over the deficiency appropriation bill, carryquiring monthly settlements between county treasurers and auditor, proving boundary

ing money for burying soldiers and passed. The house then got into a passed. The house then got into a jangle over the deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$23,000, the fight occurring or the proposition appropriating \$5,000 for state fair premiums. As a result, little work of importance was done and the house is holding an evening session. The house submitted its bill for the senate appropriation bill and conference was called. Following ate the commissioners for the senate: Foote, Bennett of Clark, Kennedy, Aplin, Rice, Crawford and Sinclair. For the house: Gold, Burke, Hair, Kuhns, Pfaff, Colvin and Francis. A. P. A. School Bill Defeated.

TRENTON, March 7.-The senate today defeated Senator Rogers' bill making it a misdemeanor for any public school teacher to wear any garb, insignia, emblem or marks indicating that such teacher be-longs to any sect or religious order.

Futile Balloting in Delaware. DOVER, Del., March 7 .- One ballot was taken for a United States senator today, resulting: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, 7; Tunnell, 4.

Woman Suffrage in Maine. AUGUSTA, Me., March 7.—The woman suffrage bill passed the house today by a 80 to 55. It has yet to pass the



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sions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases came of by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no optages, is a news tonic and blood builder. Make the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried it rusts pocket. 51 per box; 6 for \$5. By mail prepail with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us free medical book, senied plain wrapper, with testi and financial references. No charge for consultations. Solid by our asents, or address Kerve Beed Co., Masonic Temple. Chicago

What's Your Life Worth?

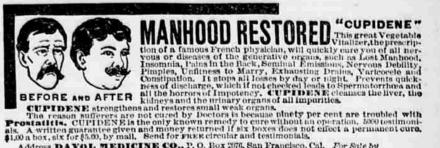
Is it worth a dollar to you? Is it worth a dollar to your family? Wouldn't your friends willingly give a dollar to save your life? Can you measure your life in dollars and cents? Wouldn't you give a dollar to know that you'd get over that miserable run-down-all-over feeling? Wouldn't you cheerfully give the prettiest ten-dollar bill you ever saw just to add a year more to your life? You wouldn't be human if you wouldn't. How do you feel? Are you tired, overworked, fagged out? Are you getting thin? Are you losing flesh, sleep and money? Do you hack, cough, spit? Have you got what doctors call Consumption? Maybe you have Consumption, maybe not. Either way, Ozomulsion will help you get over it. Ozomulsion is made of Cod Liver Oil and Guaiacol-ozonized-that's where it beats the common, every-day cod liver oil. It's easy to take, does a person good, builds up sick people, gives them flesh, appetite, courage and new life.

Thin, pale women get plump and beautiful on Ozomulsion,

OZOMULSION Cures Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Anaemia, and all Wasting Diseases

A bottle costs a dollar. Druggists sell it. T. A. Slocum Co., 183 Pearl Street, New York City, make it, and send it anywhere. If it den't de you good, your deliar is

KUHN & CO: 15th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.



Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by OR SALE BY GOODMAN DRUG CO., 1110 FARNAM ST., OMAHA, NEB.

Men in a Hurry

often eat food insufficiently or not properly cooked. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia and sour stomach and immediately relieves headache.

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

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Sheriff's Sale

Of boys', children's and men's clothing, from the bankrupt stock of the

Western Clothing Company,

1317-1319 Douglas Street.

Greatest Bargains

MEN'S SUITS.

Omaha Today

A good sult-Western's price was \$7.50in sacks only-fashionable cutpick them out for

Regular \$8.50 suits-Single or double breasted— Cassimere sacks— To bring the people in you-

\$2.50 Can have them for All the Western's \$10 sults-Nicely trimmed and well made— Perfect goods in every way— All you have to do get one— \$3.50

Sacks and frocks-In the very latest style— Western got \$12 for them— We've bunched them to go—

Is to pay the cashier

At the start for Sacks and Cutaways— That the Western sold for \$15— And even more, in one lot at—

The rediculous price of The best in the house— Some in the lot worth up to \$25-

You get your choice--Tomorrow for only

FOR BARGAINS GO TO THE

Sheriff's Sale, Douglas St.

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